



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

5. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—*Remedies—Vested rights—Stock subscriptions—Acts 1897-8, p. 16.* Litigants have no vested right in a particular remedy existing at the time the contract is entered into. It is entirely competent for the legislature to change either the remedy itself or the court in which it is to be asserted, provided always an adequate and sufficient means of enforcing the contract is provided by law. The Act of December 22, 1897 (Acts 1897-8, p. 16), changing the method of enforcing unpaid stock subscriptions, is not obnoxious to this rule, and is, in this respect, constitutional.

MILLER V. BYERS.—Decided at Richmond, January 24, 1901.—*Harrison, J:*

1. CHANCERY PRACTICE—*Several liens for same debt—Stay of proceedings.* A creditor having two distinct liens on two separate subjects, as deed of trust and judgment for the same debt, but binding different properties, may proceed upon both at the same time, although he is entitled to but one satisfaction. Under some circumstances, however, as where several creditors' bills are filed to subject the same property, a court of equity may stay proceedings in one or more suits and require them to be heard with another having priority in time and right.

ECHOLS' EX'OR V. BRENNAN AND OTHERS.—Decided at Richmond, January 24, 1901.—*Phlegar, J.* Absent, *Harrison, J:*

1. CHANCERY PRACTICE—*Dismissal under five years' rule—Reinstatement—Consent.* A decree striking a cause from the docket under the five years' rule is an adjudication that everything has been done in the cause which the court intended to do, and the cause cannot be reinstated on the docket after the lapse of one year without the consent of all parties to be affected thereby.

2. CHANCERY PRACTICE—*Dismissal under five years' rule—Publication—Code, section 3312.* The provision in section 3312 of the Code that the court making an order of dismissal under the five years' rule "may direct it to be published in a newspaper," is not mandatory. The public has no interest in such a publication, and no party has a claim, as of right, to such a publication.

3. CHANCERY PRACTICE—*Dismissal—Reinstatement—Parties jointly liable—Consent.* Where the object of reinstating a cause, which has been stricken from the docket under the five years' rule, is to settle the account of two parties who are jointly liable, the consent of one is not sufficient to warrant the reinstatement, although it was not known at the time that the other person would be a necessary party. The cause cannot proceed without the other party, and cannot be revived against him without his consent. Courts of equity will not proceed with causes, notwithstanding the agreement or silence of parties, where it is evident that for lack of proper issues, or proper parties, final results cannot be accomplished, and injustice and future litigation are the probable consequences.

McDANIEL'S ADMINISTRATRIX V. LYNCHBURG COTTON MILLS CO.—Decided at Richmond, January 24, 1901.—*Harrison, J:*

1. MASTER AND SERVANT—*Personal injury—Contributory negligence—Infants—Maturity and experience.* The evidence in this case shows that the deceased, a boy